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as an active competitor in markets which heretofore have been considered their own, and a great many devices have been suggested to put a stop to this American aggressiveness; and as is very natural, a great many very foolish and unwise suggestions have been made, so that a good many people have been very much frightened and consider that this whole matter is a menace to the peace of the world.

Now we all know that when a man is beaten he is inclined to lose his temper, and an angry man is ready for a fight; so persons who are concerned for the welfare and peace of the world fear that from this spirit of anger and disappointment trouble will come, that this new competitor among the nations of the world is bound to bring trouble, and that the cause of international peace is somewhat in danger.

I do not myself take any such views, because already the sober second thought is becoming manifest, and thoughtful men on the other side of the Atlantic of different nationalities are beginning to ask why it is this giant youth is coming in and giving them this trouble in their own fields, and they are taking time and pains to investigate and to study the question. It is known to quite a number in this room that during this last winter one of the chambers of commerce in Germany selected some of their most prominent members and sent them over to this country as a delegation to our chambers of commerce and other industrial bodies, to investigate this question. The same thing has occurred in France, and some of us have had the pleasure of meeting these gentlemen and talking to them and giving them all the information in our power, and helping them to get at the real facts that have enabled us to go into their markets and get ahead of them on their own ground.

Let us mention another significant fact. During this last winter a member of Parliament from England, who came over to study this question, was so much impressed with what was going on in the development of our various industries, that he has gone back with the intention of bringing over, at his own expense, a number of young men in public and business life, and also a number of representative artisans, to study our methods and see what we are doing.

Now these gentlemen are simply doing what we did years ago. It was not done by public bodies so far as we were concerned, but when we wanted to find out how to establish any new industry, our people used to go and study all the best methods in different parts of the world and then come home and put Yankee wit and ingenuity at work to try and make them better. These people are simply trying to do the same thing.

Whether we like it or not, and whether we are willing to admit it to ourselves or not, these great industrial, commercial and financial forces of the world are all steadily and slowly at work pulling down national barriers, drawing together the races and the nations of the world into closer fellowship, and so linking us one to the other that, while we shall of course still maintain our fondness for our own country and our loyalty to it, and shall try to make our own nation the best nation in the world, our interest and our welfare are so linked one to the other that it will be simply impossible for us, in the long run, to enter upon any course that is going to be an injury to our neighbors without its reacting injuriously

upon ourselves. And what is true of us is true of all the nations of the world.

For this reason I look forward with perfect confidence to the time when the Golden Rule in international trade will be the real guiding principle that will lead us into permanent peace.

Broken in the War.

The Boer generals, in their pathetic appeal to the civilized world, have given the results on their side of that unfortunate war, which was "inevitable" only because it was stubbornly determined upon and forced on. Here is the other. Both sides show the folly and wickedness of the whole affair. The *Morning Leader* asks: "What is to become of the eighteen thousand disabled?" This paper says it has already drawn attention to the fate which has overtaken the able-bodied soldiers from South Africa, who have been poured out of "the ranks" into the glutted labor markets of the country. Some of these have squeezed themselves into a post, others have found their way into the workhouse or are sleeping in the street for want of a roof over their head, while the rest are eating up their arrears of pay in the patient waiting for employment of some sort.

"Fifty per cent. of the discharged soldiers are unskilled laborers," said the secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society. "What becomes of them?" he was asked. "I don't know," was the laconic reply.

This is a trivial matter, however, for it concerns only the sound in limb. What about the human wreckage which has been discharged into civil life from the African veldt? The Boer generals are crying aloud over their "maimed and needy ones" and their land "bathed in tears." But the war has served our own side no better, for it is an official fact that 17,808 British soldiers have been dismissed from the army as maimed or otherwise "medically unfit"; and two-thirds of this number are in such a condition as to be unfit for ordinary work.

One of these poor fellows has just told his tale. He has had twelve years in the army, and served two and a half years in South Africa. He has just been discharged with the magnificent pension of 8d. a day!

The secretary of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund has been good enough to supply some particulars about the rest of the nearly eighteen thousand human wrecks we have now on our hands. It seems that the war had a peculiar faculty for producing epileptics. Ever so many men have come home helpless cripples from this cause. Further, the long marches, exposure and short commons brought on valvular disease of the heart among a large number of the troops.

So many men, too, contracted consumption that the Patriotic Fund is besieging the consumption hospitals with appeals to admit them. But the hospitals are full with civilian cases, and the soldiers must wait.

Lastly, the harassing work in the blockhouses and on the lines of communication told on the minds of many of the troops. Ceaseless anxiety, broken sleep night after night, perpetual turning out in pursuit of a phantom enemy, had their inevitable result; and numbers of men have found their way into English asylums suffering from melancholia. They got a medal, to be sure, but without bars. The grateful nation went further. For the

local authorities insisted on annexing the lunatics' pensions in return for their maintenance, and left the wives and children destitute.

"Better for the women and little ones if their breadwinner had died," said the secretary of the Patriotic Fund; "then at least, their families would have had his pension."

Well, what is being done for the 17,808 "medically unfit"? This is the national provision: If the men are totally incapacitated — paralyzed, for instance, or shot through the lungs — they get 2s. 6d. a day. That is fairly good, and not to be grumbled at, perhaps.

But the others? They get a smaller pension — falling sometimes as low as 6d. a day — in proportion to the severity of their disablement. But it is not pretended that this sum is going to keep these "miserables" and their wives and families. The real burden is shifted on to voluntary agencies like Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. These agencies try to get the men started in civil life. But what employers in these days of fierce competition and Employers' Liability Acts are going to take the lame, the halt and the blind into their service?

Naturally, the chances of these soldiers are "pretty small," as the secretary of the Patriotic Fund phrased it. Epileptics, men with diseased hearts, victims of gunshot wounds — nobody wants such employees. So the fund helps them with money. It can only give a maximum of £20 apiece. Nothing else can be expected out of resources which amounted originally to but £127,000, and are now reduced to some £57,000.

After that? Nobody knows. The men and their families are submerged — and lost.

Of the 17,808 soldiers discharged as medically unfit, the Patriotic Fund has had applications for help from 14,000. But it could only assist some 6,500 of these. As for the remainder — well, we are past our Mafeking days, and busy with other things. Please not to distract the national attention.

The moral of all this is startling, and it is inevitable from the inhuman business of war. But who will heed it? — *Herald of Peace.*

Preparation for Murder.

In one of his recent productions Tolstoy writes as follows:

"Kings and emperors are surprised and horrified when one of themselves is murdered, and yet the whole of their activity consists in managing murder and preparing for murder. The keeping up, the teaching and exercising of armies, with which kings and emperors are always so much occupied, and of which they are the organizers, what is it but preparation for murder?"

"The masses are so hypnotized that, though they see what is continually going on around them, they do not understand what it means. They see the unceasing care kings, emperors and presidents bestow on disciplined armies, see the parades, reviews and manœuvres they hold, and of which they boast to one another, and the people eagerly crowd to see how their own brothers, dressed up in bright colored, glittering clothes, are turned into machines to sound of drums and trumpets, and who, obedient to the shouting of one man, all make the same

movements; and they do not understand the meaning of it all.

"Yet the meaning of such drilling is very clear and simple. It is preparing for murder. It means the stupefying of men in order to convert them into instruments for murdering.

"And it is just kings and emperors and presidents who do it, and organize it, and pride themselves on it. And it is the same people, whose special employment is murder-organizing, who have made murder their profession, who dress in military uniforms, carry weapons (swords at their side), who are horror-struck and indignant when one of themselves is killed.

"What must indeed be going on in the head of some William of Germany when any silly or horrid thing he may say is always met with an enthusiastic '*Hoch!*' and commented on as if it were something very important by the press of the whole world? He says that soldiers should be prepared to kill their own fathers in obedience to his command. The answer is '*Hurrah!*' He says the Gospel must be introduced with a fist of iron; '*Hurrah!*' He says that the army must not take any prisoners in China, but kill all, and he is not placed in a lunatic asylum, but they cry '*Hurrah!*' and set sail for China to execute his orders."

My Dreams.

BY FREDERIC PASSY.

Translated from the *Correspondance Gromier*, Paris.

I dream of liberty, civil, political and economic. By this I mean the full development of individual activity, and equality of rights in the different domains of intelligence, of industry and of commerce.

I dream of peace, in the interior of each state, social peace, through mutual respect and mutual goodwill, under the common guaranty of a law which shall be just, impartial and the same for all.

I dream of peace beyond the limits of the state, international peace, through the abandonment of the aggressions of hate, of jealous prejudices, of animosities and feelings of revenge, sprung from former iniquities and pregnant with evils for the future.

I dream of the progressive reduction of the monstrous armaments which now rob labor, wealth, even poverty itself, of the greatest part of that which belongs to them, which take the workmen from their shops, the savants from their laboratories and their researches, the cultivators from the fields, the sons from their families, and impose hourly upon the populations already weakened and prostrated the dread of coming disasters of which they may become at the same time the victims and the instruments.

I dream that there will be among the different parts of the great body of humanity, between the North and the South, between the East and the West, between the continents bound together by the oceans which seem made to separate them forever, a free and perpetual exchange of ideas, of products, of services, of benefits, which shall transform this world, hitherto so bent upon mutual destruction, into a single workshop, a single market, a single family.

O ye peoples who pretend to be free, ye peoples of the great Republic of France and of the great Republic of